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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
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Item 98 (b) of the preliminary list*
HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS, INCLUDING
ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES FOR IMPROVING
THE EFFECTIVE ENJOYMENT OF HUMAN
RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 3 June 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter addressed to you on 2 June 1992 by Mr. Baha al-Din Ahmad, Chairman of the Legislative Council of the Kurdish Autonomous Region in the Republic of Iraq, concerning the illegality of the elections held in the Autonomous Region on 19 May 1992.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter, together with its annex and enclosure, circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 98 (b) of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Samir K. AL-NIMA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* A/47/50.

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ANNEX

Letter dated 2 June 1992 from the Chairman of the Legislative Council of the Kurdish Autonomous Region in the Republic of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General

Under the Constitution of the Republic of Iraq and the Law on Autonomy (No. 33 of 1974), the Kurdish population of Iraq enjoys autonomy.

The first Legislative Council was elected in accordance with the aforementioned Law, as well as the Law on the Legislative Council of the Kurdish Autonomous Region (No. 56 of 1980) in November 1980. Elections were held in 1983 for the Council's second session and in 1986 for its third session. Elections were held on 9 September 1989 for the fourth session of the Legislative Council, of which I am currently the Chairman.

Under the aforementioned Law on Autonomy, each elected Legislative Council gives rise to an Executive Council responsible for administration of the Region's local affairs, subject to its retaining the confidence of the Legislative Council.

Before the latest elections to the Legislative Council in September 1989, invitations to attend the elections were issued to journalists and reporters of many countries' radio and television stations. A number of journalists and reporters from France, Turkey, Venezuela, Brazil, Germany, Sweden, Austria and Morocco did attend: we enclose herewith a list showing the names of some of those who attended the elections.

Those who attended were witnesses to the fact that the elections were held in accordance with the country's Constitution and laws, under conditions of security and stability in the Region and in a healthy atmosphere of freedom. Voter participation amounted to over 90 per cent of the region's population.

On 19 May 1992, a process referred to as "elections" took place - in violation of the country's Constitution and its prevailing legislation - in the area controlled by armed militias of parties belonging to the so-called Kurdistan Front, which are in turn under the military control of the United States, Britain and France.

All the evidence indicates that the majority of those living in the Region who participated in the elections were forced, at gunpoint, to take part in this unlawful process. Even representatives of the parties themselves admitted the occurrence of widespread fraud, as reported in many newspapers, particularly in Western countries. Furthermore, they then declared a result which would appear odd in any election, wherever in the world it took place, namely, a dead heat between the two political organizations with the most armed men in the Region. This is an artificial result which cannot possibly occur in any proper election. The result was declared several days after the

polls closed and after protracted meetings between the leaders of the two organizations and intervention on the part of representatives of America, Britain and France.

Kurdish citizens of Iraq represented by the Legislative Assembly of the Kurdish Autonomous Region, which was elected in accordance with the country's Constitution and prevailing legislation, do not recognize the process which took place on 19 May 1992 or its results. Those who claim to represent Iraq's Kurds but are protected by the spears of America, Britain and France do not represent the Kurds.

In fact, the elections were held at the prompting of the United States, Britain and France, three permanent members of the Security Council: their military representatives played an active role in organizing the elections and imposing their illogical and unlawful results.

The three aforementioned permanent members of the Security Council have in so doing violated the Charter of the United Nations, which, in Article 2, paragraph 7, affirms respect for the sovereignty of States and peoples, and violated those Security Council resolutions which have emphasized the preservation of Iraq's sovereignty. The Security Council resolutions relating to Iraq affirmed "the commitment of all Member States to the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence" of Iraq and all nations of the region. In addition, these States, which profess to uphold democracy, have violated the principles of democracy by encouraging the conduct of elections under their military protection. How can such a process be democratic when the area is controlled - under protection from those States - by large numbers of armed militias which do not observe law or order and impose their will on the population by force of arms?

What has happened in the Kurdish Autonomous Region - at the instigation and under the protection of three permanent members of the Security Council - constitutes a dangerous precedent for the international community. The three aforementioned States and those which followed in their footsteps bear the major responsibility for what has occurred.

We repeat once again - on behalf of the Legislative Council of the Kurdish Autonomous Region, the lawful representative body freely and duly elected under Iraqi sovereignty - our rejection of this process imposed by foreign forces and falsely conducted in the name of Iraq's Kurds. We accord no recognition to this process whatsoever and consider it unlawful.

(Signed) Baha al-Din AHMAD
Chairman of the Legislative
Council of the Kurdish
Autonomous Region

ENCLOSURE

Names of journalists who attended elections to the Legislative Council of the Kurdish Autonomous Region in September 1989

No.	Name	Nationality	Newspaper
1.	Kurcan Farar	Turkey	Sabah
2.	Namak Kucak	Turkey	Hürriyet
3.	Murad Uzgair	Turkey	Günes
4.	Huluk Gray	Turkey	Turkish Times
5.	Urhan Oghuroglu	Turkey	Günaydin
6.	Michael Matia	Venezuela	El Diario de Caracas
7.	Elsie Bardiza	Venezuela	Canal 8
8.	Amari Baskythe	Venezuela	El Universal
9.	Francisco Camayurbaios	Venezuela	Head of Press Section, Supreme Electoral Council
10.	Lithin Valero	Venezuela	Chief Editor, Panorama
11.	Najib Zafia	Venezuela	Chief Editor, Lebanon Today (Spanish edition)
12.	Luis Biardo Sadri	Venezuela	International writer, critic and analyst
13.	Angel Birusso	Venezuela	Canal 11
14.	Giovanni Taivin	Venezuela	Radio Suave
15.	Cristina Gonzales	Venezuela	Ultimas Noticias
16.	José Ocanto	Venezuela	Director, El Impulso
17.	Catherine Gentil	France	TF 1
18.	Pascal Richard	France	La Cinq
19.	Claude Lorbet	France	Le Figaro
20.	Thierry Garçon	France	Radio France International
21.	Jean-Pierre Berne	France	Correspondent, Agence France-Presse
22.	François Loubine	France	L'Express
23.	Paulo Federico Sofura	Brazil	Chief Editor, Fôlha de Pernambuco

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No.	Name	Nationality	Newspaper
24.	Olando Nicolain	Brazil	Director, Jornal da Amazona
25.		Germany	Die Welt
26.		Germany	_____ network
27.	Mateus Lundurted	Sweden	Dagens Nyheter
28.	Ali al-Alawi	Morocco	Writer
29.	Muhammad Bukhalifah	Morocco	Wikalat al-Maghreb al-Arabi
30.	Muhammad Khayr al-Din	Morocco	Al-Ittihad al-Ichtiraki
31.	Umar al-Lakuri	Morocco	Al-Alam
32.	Ali Islam Yusirghi	Morocco	Rissalat al-Oumma
33.	Al-Husayn Afar	Morocco	Rissalat al-Oumma
34.	Tali'ah al-Aklasi	Morocco	Anoual
35.	Sa'd Kaywan	Morocco	Il Manifesto (Italy); resident in Italy
36.	Hans Kingstrein	Austria	Vorarlberger Nachrichten